UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

V.

Criminal Action
No. 13-10200-GAO

DZHOKHAR A. TSARNAEV, also
known as Jahar Tsarni,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GEORGE A. O'TOOLE, JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

## LOBBY CONFERENCE

John J. Moakley United States Courthouse
Courtroom No. 9
One Courthouse Way
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Wednesday, April 29, 2015
9:16 a.m.

Marcia G. Patrisso, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse
One Courthouse Way, Room 3510
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
(617) 737-8728

Mechanical Steno - Computer-Aided Transcript

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          On Behalf of the Defendant
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## PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: So what's on the agenda?

MR. WEINREB: So we received notice at various times last night and early this morning of new exhibits that the defense intends to introduce with witnesses, including ones that may testify even before the first break, and so the government has some motions.

So we received notice that Professor Reynolds will be -- they intend to ask him about all sorts of computer exhibits that were entered into evidence: YouTube videos, emails, Tamerlan's -- all of these are Tamerlan Tsarnaev's computer -- his Odnoklassniki page, Kavkaz Center pages, some Internet history, YouTubes relating to Syria and other things. None of this was noticed in the disclosure of his expert testimony. The government has had no time to review these exhibits, to prepare to cross-examine him on them. We've been given no summary of what he's going to say about them, no statement of the bases and reasons for his opinions or anything like that.

Mr. Reynolds was noticed back on -- by letter back on October 2nd, 2014. After giving his background, the defense wrote, "Professor Reynolds will testify in response to the government's three terrorism and geopolitics experts. He will provide context to the government experts' brief mention of the conflicts in Chechnya and Dagestan, the defendant's references

to Chechnya in high school essays..." none of which ever came into evidence "...and the presence of Russian-language violent extremist materials emanating from or concerning the North Caucasus on various electronic devices seized by the government." But then it said he will do so by briefly describing the history of the Chechen people and that their culture of self-reliance, independence, and so on, and then it goes on to explain in some detail, five paragraphs of it, all this history of the Chechen people and culture of self-reliance, independence, familial and clandestine norms that he intends to testify about. So he was noticed purely as somebody who would provide context to things by describing the history of the Chechen people and their culture.

There was no notice given of these. And frankly, your Honor, I'm not an expert on Near East studies. I cannot just off the top of my head cross-examine him about these matters. There's no -- we simply had no opportunity to consider -- I need a statement of what it is that he's going to say about them so that I can do some research on it, I can consult with our expert on it, I can figure out whether there is a basis to challenge him on it. That's what notice of experts is for. If the rules mean anything, it means that we need to get some sort of notice other than being told at 6:38 p.m. the night before he testifies that all of these things are now going to be the subject of his expert testimony. So that's our first motion in

limine.

MR. BRUCK: Well, there's less to this concern than meets the eye. Professor Reynolds will provide cultural and historical background which really primarily goes to the issue, in the end, of big brother-little brother in Chechen culture and why historically the culture has evolved the way it has. He will also explain the history that — underlying the fact that the Tsarnaev family, the father's generation, originated in Central Asia, 2,000 miles away from Chechnya, which is something I referred to in opening, simply by telling the story of deportation, all of which was noticed.

He will then give, as we also noticed, the very brief account, just a summary outline, of the last 20 years of Chechen history, the two wars, and the critical point being that the Chechen independence movement has been, in effect, hijacked by radical Islam and the -- which was something that was referred to by Dr. Levitt. So he's going to expand on that.

And the exhibits about which the government is so concerned is simply he's going to note -- we've already put in evidence this enormous amount of Internet traffic by Tamerlan Tsarnaev, much of which focuses on radical Islamist websites that originate from the Caucasus, Chechnya and Dagestan. And he's going to give about three or so or four examples of what these things are like. He's not going to give an expert

opinion about them. We're just going to -- I mean, at that level he's going to almost be like a reader witness. We're going to unpack a couple of these things, play three minutes or so of a propaganda video about Syria that comes from KavkazCenter.com, which is the leading jihadi website originating from the Caucasus.

And the point of all of this is to illustrate that young Chechens like Tamerlan Tsarnaev -- and the government wants to argue Dzhokhar Tsarnaev -- in the Chechen diaspora, outside of Chechnya who sort of go looking for their history and for their roots online would find jihad, which is a sort of phenomenon of the early 21st century which has a story behind it, and he's going to tell that. Now, that is all encompassed by what we told the government he was going to do.

And these are not -- these particular websites, I mean, all the links are in evidence. We got them from the government. They're on the -- on Tamerlan Tsarnaev's computer. And they don't require, you know, expert response. It's -- to the extent that there's a story to tell, it is consistent with a very brief part of Dr. Levitt's testimony. And so this is just illustrating evidence that's already here.

THE COURT: As I understand it, sometime there was an identification of slides that Professor Reynolds would use in connection with this. And that may be a separate -- somewhat separate topic because I understand that's been revised and so

on, and I've seen a version. It looks to me like it needs further revision.

MR. BRUCK: Yes, we've been on this.

THE COURT: But it seems to me that that was a vehicle or an occasion when the defense was notifying the government what visuals were going to be used with his testimony. And if this material was excluded from that, I think the fair conclusion from somebody receiving that would be "I don't have to look at anything beyond this." So, I mean, it seems to me it would be a little misdirection.

MR. BRUCK: Well, I mean, we've been -- the government was pushing back about telling us they were going to object to things, we were deciding what -- we wanted to use exhibits which weren't actually in the discovery. We decided we would use exhibits that were in the discovery. And so it's been a dynamic situation. We've been changing in response to indications from the government about what it would and would not object to.

But misdirection? I mean, these are links that were on the computer. He's not analyzing them; he's simply using them as illustrative. There are hundreds and thousands of links. And to pick out two or three and say, This is the sort of thing that Tsarnaev was watching and where it comes from and why these sites exist is all we're going to do with it.

THE COURT: I think it's too late, frankly, given the

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     history. I mean, I'm not sure in the abstract, in another
     timeline it would be, but I think it's beyond what was
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     indicated would be the scope of his testimony. The night
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    before his morning testimony I think is just too late to do it.
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              MR. BRUCK: In the alternative, can we withdraw him
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     until next week and let the government look at these?
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              THE COURT: Yes, if you think it's that important.
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     I'm sure it is. But I haven't seen them so I don't know what
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     the connection is.
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              MR. BRUCK: We could also re-call him, I guess.
              THE COURT: I would rather not have him re-called.
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                                                                  Ιf
     you want to postpone him, that's one thing.
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              MR. BRUCK: We'll need a moment to think about that.
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              MS. CLARKE: It will certainly affect our overbooking,
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     underbooking and scheduling. We're doing the best we can.
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              THE COURT: Call some of the relatives so they can get
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     out of here tomorrow.
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              MS. CLARKE: We've got them on for tomorrow.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. MELLIN: Your Honor, another concern is --
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              THE COURT: What else.
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              MR. MELLIN: As I understand it, the defense is going
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     to call two EMTs: One that transported Tamerlan to the
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     hospital and one that transported the defendant to the
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     hospital. The one who transported Tamerlan to the hospital,
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     I'm sure the point of that is to say he was still aggressive at
     the time he was even in the ambulance on the way to the
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     hospital. The defendant --
              THE COURT: Who are these people?
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              MR. MELLIN: Laurel Lee and Michael Sullivan, I
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     believe.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. MELLIN: Laurel Lee transported the defendant.
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              We don't see how any of that is relevant to this case.
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     The defense has already brought out through another photo that
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     has been introduced in the case that the defendant was shot and
     that he had some injuries. What they're trying to do now is
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     bring out the extent of those injuries through two very graphic
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     photos that we object to. I think those were produced this
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     morning. And there really is no point to -- for those photos
     to be in this case. It's irrelevant to what's going on in the
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     case and, in fact, one of the injuries that they want to focus
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     on is an injury to the face which the EMT will testify was a
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     fresh wound. It was probably a wound that happened while he
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     was in the boat. To the extent that the defense is trying to
     say, Well, this might help explain what he was writing and what
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     he was saying as he was preparing his manifesto, this wound
     occurs well after that.
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              Given that, it's irrelevant --
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              (Interruption in the proceedings.)
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MR. MELLIN: Given that, your Honor, they're only
being produced for sympathy and they are more prejudicial than
probative. In fact, I don't know what the probative value of
them is.
         THE COURT: Is this the three of them?
         MR. WEINREB: Yes. Two.
         MR. MELLIN: The first one I believe is already in
evidence.
         MR. WATKINS: It is not. The government objected on
authentication grounds kind of. This person will clearly
authenticate that. So --
         THE COURT: These were at the hospital?
         MR. WATKINS: That's correct.
         But Mr. Mellin's quite right that the EMT will say
that those are consistent with the wounds that she observed in
the ambulance.
         MR. WEINREB: We were given these at 8:15 this
morning.
         MR. WATKINS: These are all -- well, certainly 36D has
been an ongoing issue. We are not trying to introduce the
whole set.
         THE COURT: The first one is from that group?
         MR. WATKINS: The first one is from that, and this is
the last one. So that is all that will be in evidence. But to
the extent the government was arguing authentication, they now
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have a witness that they can cross-examine about. That was the complaint before. So clearly there's not an issue with that.

As far as the general matter of whether this witness can testify, I think it is fair -- there is going to be quite a marked difference between Tamerlan Tsarnaev when he's transported to the emergency room and Jahar Tsarnaev when he's transported to the emergency room. The government has talked about equal partners and Mr. Tsarnaev being dedicated to the cause in an equal way that his brother was. This, I think -- not "I think." I know that this will cut against that theory that the government has proposed all along.

As far as the pictures, there are many, many far more graphic pictures. I went out of my way to choose two pictures which I think are the least controversial. There are lots of pictures during the surgery and the like that could have been introduced. This is the least graphic of all of them.

The government, as I understand it, has talked about this smirk that Mr. Tsarnaev had on his face during the video that was played out there. Clearly those -- those injuries are part of the evidence, and that's something that the jury should be able to know.

In addition, to Mr. Mellin's argument that the wound was fresh and therefore irrelevant to the boat writings, absolutely. Bring that out on cross-examination if he likes. Try to prove that to the jury. I would say that that's not

necessarily supported. It's not a done deal at all. So to the extent -- I do think the jury can take that into account,

Mr. Tsarnaev's condition as he's writing those messages in the boat.

So I think for all of those reasons, both the testimony itself -- which is going to be extremely brief.

Perhaps ten minutes' log all together, perhaps 15 to get the background of the ambulance drivers, but it's going to be extremely brief.

And I know Ms. Conrad was trying to get my eye here.

MS. CONRAD: Yeah. So as far as the video, I saw a little -- you know, the problem as far as the cell block photo, the still the government showed, it looks like -- and I don't know if they argued that or if they will argue that, but certainly the jury could draw the conclusion that it's a sneer, that it's a contemptuous expression. And I asked Mr. Oliveira, Deputy Marshal Oliveira, on cross whether he was aware that Mr. Tsarnaev was shot in the face, and he sort of demurred and said, "Well, you know, I'm not sure. I know he was injured." This shows that he was shot in the face. And that is one of the main purposes for showing it. To explain also his expression in the courtroom. The left side of his face is immobile, essentially. And the jury has a right to know why that is.

I also want to mention that his physical condition

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when he was arrested undercuts the suggestion that he didn't
surrender immediately out of some kind of resistance or
defiance as opposed to the fact that he was simply physically
unable to get out of the boat and likely unconscious.
         THE COURT: Well, all right. I'll think about it.
         MR. WEINREB:
                       Okay.
         THE COURT: I understand the objection.
         MR. WEINREB: And I would just like to add one thing
in response to what Ms. Conrad just said which is that the
government has not and will not draw attention to the
defendant's demeanor in the courtroom in order not to burden
his Sixth Amendment right to be present, but if the defense
does, then we would deem that to be a waiver by opening the
door to fair response on that.
         MS. CONRAD: I'm not saying --
         THE COURT: All right.
         MR. WEINREB: There is one other thing.
         MS. CONRAD: The jury obviously is looking at him.
         MR. WEINREB: There's one other thing I would like to
put on the record. The defense has notified us that certain
witnesses who were scheduled for today may be moved to
tomorrow, which is no problem. However, I just want to again
make clear on the record that five witnesses have a scheduling
issue. They're going back to Russia on Friday. And it's often
the case that witnesses have scheduling issues and the parties
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1 that seeks to call them either has to accommodate their schedules or forgo their testimony. 2 3 If the defense leaves them to Thursday, and especially leaves them to later on Thursday rather than first thing in the 4 5 morning, they're doing so at their own risk because these witnesses are scheduled to leave on Friday and they're going to leave. So we will deem this to be a waiver of any rights that 7 they have. THE COURT: So there's five and they all have the same 10 exhibits for them. It occurred to me that you're not going to 11 use all of them. There's some backup here? Is that --MS. CLARKE: No, our plan is to use them all. We just 13 listed those exhibits because we didn't know who would put in 14 which one, and there may be some other family photos that the 15 government has. THE COURT: So you think all five are noncumulative? 16 17 MS. CLARKE: Yes. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I think that just underscores 19 the point. MS. CLARKE: And our point is -- and our plan is to 20 put them on -- all on tomorrow. We really don't appreciate the 21 22 government's continuing threat that they're going to take them 23 away. 24 MR. WEINREB: It's not a threat. I'm just --25 MS. CLARKE: We absolutely plan to put them on

tomorrow. We needed as much time as we could get. They were put under the glare of the media --

THE COURT: Why can't they come in this afternoon and get a head start on tomorrow?

MS. CLARKE: Judge, we're doing the best we can with them. And I think the record should reflect the flurry of the leak that caused them to be chased by the media to a hotel, removed from that hotel to another hotel. They've had to be --you know, they've got two FBI agents per witness, they have them in ankle bracelet. These are people who are coming from villages in a -- from the moon. They've landed on the moon here. And we've done our best to sort of let them acclimate to being in the United States, in Boston, calm their fears. I think the FBI has even switched its view of what's going on to protect them rather than protect America from them.

It's not a good situation and we're dealing with it the best we can. They're scheduled for tomorrow. I'm confident we can get them all on and off tomorrow unless the government, you know, spends the morning objecting to what we're about to do.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEINREB: Folding in time for objections, for cross-examination, that's all part of scheduling one's witnesses. There's absolutely no threat here. These witnesses are here at enormous expense and difficulty for the government.

They were -- every effort was made to get them their parole expeditiously and to get them here as quickly as possible. By tomorrow they will have been here for a week. And the defense has had four full days in which to put them on the witness stand.

It's not reasonable or fair to ask that they be kept here over Friday, Saturday, Sunday, all again until Monday simply because the defense chooses not to call them until the last minute. So they're going back.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think the government's position is unreasonable in the travel arrangements, and since this has been vetted, I don't think you can expect to look to me for any relief if you don't have them finished.

MS. CLARKE: If for some odd reason they're not done, then we'll be asking the Court to let us go on Friday morning to finish them up. They don't leave until Friday night. But our intention is not to keep them over the weekend. These folks don't want to be here any more than the government wants them to be here.

It does raise a related issue, Judge. They have ankle bracelets on that we've now been advised could possibly be audiotaping what's being said. Now, Mr. Chakravarty was going to check on that. That comes as a complete stunning surprise to us. And if that is happening, we would ask that it be cut off, and if it is happening, that those audiotapes be sealed

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and destroyed and not listened to by any prosecuting authority
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     or anybody closely related to the prosecution.
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              THE COURT: You'll find out about that.
              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: I've inquired. Regardless, for the
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     record, the prosecution team has no awareness of any
     communications that the attorneys are having with those
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     witnesses. If there is some other reason why that is
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     happening -- and we have no reason to believe it is, but if
     there were some other reason, they would be filtered and
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     shielded from the prosecution.
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              For purposes of their testimony, it's also our
     intention to have those bracelets removed for purposes of
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     testimony. We don't know if that's going to be possible, but
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     we think it probably will be.
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              THE COURT: All right. So the order of witnesses,
    Mr. Lipson is going to finish up?
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              MS. CONRAD: Yes. I only have a couple of questions.
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              THE COURT: And Ms. Petri is going to go back on the
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     stand and read things?
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              MS. CONRAD: Correct.
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              THE COURT: Do we have issues with what she's reading?
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              MR. WEINREB: Yes, your Honor. We filed motions to
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     exclude virtually all of them. There was a motion in limine
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     filed a week ago. And I can review what the objections are.
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              THE COURT: I think we should resolve them now because
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1 she's going to be on very soon, I would assume. So I don't know that I have all the copies. I have 2 copies of some of them. 3200 and 3200A. 3 4 MS. CONRAD: Yes, those are the text message, SMS 5 messages. (Attorneys Clarke, Mellin and Watkins exited the 7 proceedings.) 8 MR. WEINREB: We filed a supplemental memorandum last 9 night. 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. WEINREB: So on top of our other objections which 12 we made at length yesterday, and I won't repeat about the 13 dubious nature of this material and the jurors' inability to 14 weigh it, is the fact that it is a written statement by a witness who's available to the defense and has been all along. 15 She's an American citizen. She needs no visa, no parole to 16 enter the country. And the defense has a statutory -- has the 17 18 power to subpoena her. There's a statute that specifically 19 provides that an American citizen in a foreign country can be 20 subpoenaed and that subpoena can be enforced. 21 The defense doesn't want to call her to the witness 22 stand and ask her about whether she was radicalized or she did 23 anything to radicalize Tamerlan because she'll deny it. 24 Instead, they want to put in a written statement that can't be 25 cross-examined or put into context or can't even be

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     authenticated. That's just entirely unfair. It will be read
     to the jury and the government will have nothing to say about
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     it and no way to say anything about it. That's the whole
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     reason we require witnesses to be on the witness stand, so that
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     they could be questioned about it. If they deny it, they can
     be impeached with it. They have a chance to explain what was
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     in it. Maybe they'll say, "I didn't mean what I said." Maybe
     they'll say, "You're misinterpreting it." Maybe they'll say,
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     "I never wrote that. The government made it up." And that's
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     all something that the jury ought to be able to hear and
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     they're not going to hear it if she doesn't take the witness
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     stand.
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              MS. CONRAD: Well, so, this is -- first of all, this
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     is not a statement that's being offered for the truth; this is
     a statement that she made. It's made -- but I mean --
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              THE COURT: It's a statement the Russians say she
    made, right?
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              MS. CONRAD: Yes.
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              THE COURT: Is there any way of testing its
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     authenticity?
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              MS. CONRAD: I mean, you know, the frustrating thing
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     here, Judge, is that the information regarding how this
     information, when this information was transmitted to the
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     United States government is entirely within the possession,
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     custody and control of the executive branch. And the
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government has not provided us with any information about this. What we do know is that the American government acted on this information, first of all, by sending FBI agents to interview Zubeidat Tsarneva and Tamerlan Tsarnaev, and secondly, by placing Tamerlan Tsarnaev on the terrorist watch list. It is basically her state of mind.

As far as verifying that she wrote it? I don't think there's any reason to think that she didn't write it. She's writing to her former son-in-law, it's someone that she knows.

(Attorneys Clarke and Mellin rejoin the proceedings.)

MS. CONRAD: It is typical of her style of communication, which we all kind of know from personal experience. And I think the government, if it has some issue as far as its reliability, should come forward with something more than just, you know, well, gee, we don't know.

I mean, the government acted on this information. It is -- it is basically her expression of her state of mind.

It's not being offered for historical fact. You know, to bring her to this country, the media circus that we just saw last week would be magnified tenfold exponentially if she were to come to this country, not to mention the fact that she has an outstanding warrant in Rhode Island, and I have no doubt that as soon as she --

MS. PELLEGRINI: Framingham.

MS. CONRAD: Sorry. Framingham.

And I have no doubt that the minute she set foot in this country she would be arrested.

So for us to make the defendant's mother come under those circumstances is just not possible.

THE COURT: Now, just to vet everything, assume that objection is not sustained and the document is perhaps usable. Are there things about the document, the use of the document itself, that are problematic or is that the main --

MR. WEINREB: Well, there are several problems with the document. First of all, it's just not true to say it's not being offered for the truth of the matter asserted. She asserts in it that "Tamerlan said this to me. I said this to Tamerlan." Her state of mind is irrelevant to this case. What does it matter what her state of mind is after she leaves the country and goes to Dagestan or -- I'm sorry -- not when she goes but during the time that this is purportedly sent.

Her state of mind is so remote to the issues in this case that that would not be a basis for admitting it in the first place, especially given the prejudicial nature of it, the risk that the jury will treat it as being offered for the truth of the matter asserted and the dubious provenance of it.

The other thing I want to correct for the record is that we have disclosed everything we know about this document. It was given to -- from the Russian government to the United States government after April 15th, 2013. That is all we know

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     about it.
                That is all we have ever been able to find out about
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     it from the Russian government. We have been given no
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     information about where they got it, how they got it or
     anything like that. So --
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. WEINREB: -- that objection is not well taken.
              And to the extent that the Court is inclined to admit
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     it, then we would propose to, at least at a minimum, redact
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     every assertion of fact in it so that the jury does not take it
     for the truth of the matter asserted.
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              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: There's one other point.
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     not a circumstance where we're also explaining the
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     circumstances, the nature of the bilateral relationship,
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     whether they -- the Russians give reliable or unreliable
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     information in the past. It's not something that we can offer
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     up a witness to be able to explain.
              THE COURT: Yeah, okay. Fine. I understand that.
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     I'11 --
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              MR. WEINREB: Okay. The Kartashov redacted 302 -- or
     not 302.
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              THE COURT: Yeah, it is 302.
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              MR. WEINREB: 302?
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              MS. CLARKE: We're not using the Skype conversation.
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              MR. WEINREB: Didn't this already --
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              MS. CONRAD: No, Kartashov did not come in. Vakhabov
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and Dolakov. So this is 3202A.

MR. WEINREB: Right. So unlike with respect to

Vakhabov and Dolakov, we don't waive our objection to this 302

because this is one where we do have -- first of all, we regard

it as cumulative in light of the others that have come in; and

secondly, there were grave doubts about Kartashov's reliability

as a witness. He's in prison, he's got other

impeachable -- maybe I should defer to Mr. Chakravarty who's

more familiar with this.

MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Well --

MS. CONRAD: The government -- I'm sorry -- but the government, well, only objected to portions, not to the admission of the entire thing. I'm looking at the motion in limine that was filed. It says portions should be excluded because they are irrelevant or more prejudicial than probative. So this is the first time I'm hearing that the government is objecting to the entire thing.

MR. CHAKRAVARTY: So, your Honor, the touchstone has been with the reliability of the witness and the circumstances in which these statements were made. These statements were made for -- Mr. Kartashov was associated with the Union of the Just which is this organization that the Russian government is not particularly fond of, and when placed in custody in circumstances post bombing where they're looking for the help, he had all the incentive in the world to explain, to exculpate

his own involvement and to implicate Tamerlan as being unstoppable or in some other way pursuing jihad despite his admonitions.

That self-serving nature of those statements leads to the additional lack of credibility when you -- on top of that, you put him in jail. He's arrested at a wedding in which essentially he was accused of being essentially anti-Russian and fomenting hatred. So he had every incentive in the world to suggest just the opposite, and that's what those statements reflected, that he was counseling Tamerlan to avoid going into the forest, statements which I should add the audio files which Mr. Fick introduced yesterday substantially, if not even -- better evidence of that was introduced yesterday by having Tamerlan's own conversation with others related to that very same issue. So this will be entirely cumulative and, in fact, it will be the opinions of Mr. Kartashov as opposed to facts as to what his interaction was with Tamerlan.

MR. WEINREB: And the agreement not to -- the statement in the motion that we would only object to portions of it was made at a time that we had outstanding objections to the Vakhabov 302 and others that have now been admitted and we believe now render this cumulative and more prejudicial than probative. Its probative value is diminished with -- over time because of the other testimony that's come in. This is arguably more reliable.

MR. FICK: First of all, on the issue of cumulativeness, it's really a uniquely different piece of evidence that does corroborate some of the other evidence in the case. But this is the man in Russia who interacted the most with Tamerlan and had direct observations of Tamerlan's state of mind, the things he said, the things he did, the things he was interested in.

The Court will recall that we sought to obtain a deposition of this witness. The Court denied that in part at the time, as I understood it, because the Court indicated, well, there was this 302. Hearsay can come in during the penalty phase and that would likely happen.

The issue about reliability I think is also not well taken. In a sense, what Mr. Kartashov has said to the FBI is a statement against interest. The FBI interviewed other members of the Union of the Just in Russia, and those folks all sort of demurred or minimized Tamerlan's own radicalization because that is — if someone wanted to hide and suggest there was no culpability the way they would do it would be to say, "No, no, we didn't notice anything about him."

In contrast, Kartashov was very forthright. He talked explicitly and expressly and in detail about Tamerlan's state of mind and about his efforts to talk to Tamerlan, and sort of concluded that, you know, "when Tamerlan left, I thought he had sort of calmed down." But the overall account is actually much

more consistent with the other evidence we've seen both here and on some of those audiotapes. But it's really unique because it's the one human being in the world who interacted the most with him and told the FBI about that experience. So it's really a uniquely --

THE COURT: All right. I want to move along. We have a jury sitting here. I'm not going to bar it entirely. So the question comes down to redaction. And I have a redacted version here. I don't know whether it's been gone over or whether there's --

MS. CONRAD: I have not compared my redactions to what the government wanted.

THE COURT: I will admit it with the same caution to the jury about judgment of its reliability and weight and so on and so forth. And also, because I had signaled that I would admit it as a solution to the deposition problem. So I think it's fair to admit it. And I do think it adds things that the other affidavits or 302s did not add.

So the battleground becomes particular redactions and I don't know where you are on that. As I say, I have a redacted version here.

MR. WEINREB: Do you have my redacted version?

MS. CONRAD: I just have the one that you attached to your opposition. I have not compared it to what I did. So we can take a few minutes maybe we can try to work things out.

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1
              MR. WEINREB: So the government's offered proposed
     redactions and the defense needs a chance to review it.
 2
 3
              THE COURT: That may be what this is. I don't know
     where I printed from at this stage.
 4
 5
              MS. CONRAD: The government's proposed redactions were
 6
    highlighted in yellow, so the ones that actually show portions
 7
    blacked out, those are my redactions.
 8
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, see what the differences are,
 9
     if any.
10
              MR. WEINREB: Moving on.
              THE COURT: I think that brings us to the two reports.
11
              MR. WEINREB: Yes.
12
13
              THE COURT: Again, just to expedite things, I have
14
     looked at those as well and I have some proposed redactions.
15
              MS. CONRAD: Okay.
              THE COURT: I think there is some narrative of what I
16
     think are probably not disputed facts and then there are parts
17
18
     that are, I think, speculative and not well supported.
19
              MS. CONRAD: So that would be 30, just for the record
20
     3023A.
21
              THE COURT: 3023A.
22
              MS. CONRAD: That's the Intelligence Community report.
              MS. PELLEGRINI: We don't have --
23
24
              THE COURT: No, 3A is the --
25
              MS. CLARKE: Homeland Security.
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1
              THE COURT: House Committee.
              MS. CONRAD: I'm looking at the wrong one. I
 2
 3
     apologize.
              THE COURT: I'm looking at page 11 of 37, which is the
 4
 5
     first one after the title.
              MS. CONRAD: So, I'm sorry. After the title, you
 7
     said?
 8
              THE COURT: The first page after the cover page is 11
     of 37.
 9
10
              MS. CONRAD: Yes.
11
              THE COURT: And it has a heading "2011 Assessment of
     Tamerlan Tsarnaev."
12
13
              MS. CONRAD: Yes.
14
              THE COURT: I think those two paragraphs that go over
     to the top of the next page are admissible as narrative of
15
     facts that are not really in dispute.
16
              MR. WEINREB: It may be that they're not in dispute
17
18
    but they're utterly irrelevant.
19
              THE COURT: Well, they may be. But -- then just to go
20
     through, I think beginning with the next paragraph over to the
21
     end of the first paragraph on page 13 is -- should be redacted.
22
              MS. CONRAD: So where it says "The FBI case agent,"
23
     that paragraph starting there?
24
              THE COURT: Correct.
25
              MS. CONRAD: On page 12?
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1
              THE COURT: Through over to the end of the first
 2
    paragraph on the run-over paragraph on page 13.
 3
              MS. CONRAD: Well, I think I redacted that out so --
              THE COURT: Okay.
 4
 5
              MS. CONRAD: -- it's that paragraph after --
 6
              THE COURT: Let me just give you mine.
 7
              MS. CONRAD: Sure. I want to make sure I'm following.
 8
              THE COURT: I'm not looking at your -- I'm looking at
 9
     a prior version.
10
              MS. CONRAD: I got it.
              THE COURT: So there may be some overlap and there may
11
             Then the paragraph after "The FBI's assessment" can
12
13
     stay in.
14
              MR. WEINREB: So the paragraph after it or that
15
    paragraph itself?
              THE COURT: The paragraph that --
16
              MS. CLARKE: I think you guys are looking at different
17
18
     pages. Yes.
19
              THE COURT: Yes, that paragraph can stay in.
20
              MR. WEINREB: That can stay in? Okay.
              THE COURT: And the rest of the document should be
21
22
     redacted.
23
              MS. CONRAD: Including "travel to Russia"?
24
              THE COURT: You can have that one sentence but I think
25
     that's cumulative. So, no, I think it's neater just to end at
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1
     the end of the paragraph. The rest is much more speculative,
 2
     it seems to me.
 3
              MS. CONRAD: Okay.
              MR. WEINREB: So, your Honor, although we object on
 4
 5
     relevance grounds, if this were to come into evidence, then we
 6
     would at least ask that it simply be read to the jury as a
 7
     stipulation, not that the majority staff of the committee on
     Homeland Security be a witness in the case.
 8
 9
              MS. CONRAD: Well, Judge, I think it's admissible
10
     under whatever the new version of 803(8)(c) is, which is a
11
     report pursuant to legal obligation admissible against the
12
     government --
13
              THE COURT: I'm not sure it fits that but I think it
14
     can be identified for what it is.
              MS. CONRAD: And admitted?
15
16
              THE COURT: Read.
              MS. CONRAD: Not -- but we're seeking admission under
17
18
     that rule, your Honor. It's an official government document.
19
     It is a compilation of information conducted as part of an
20
     investigation pursuant to --
21
              THE COURT: Yes. Yes. I think the easiest way to do
22
     it is to put it in with the cover page.
23
              On the Intelligence Committee, again, it's
24
     duplicative, I think. But I have four pages which are numbered
25
     1, 2, 7 and 8. There are some redactions already on the page
```

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1
     that I have. The only additional redaction I would make is to
     the second full paragraph on page 2.
 2
              MS. CONRAD: Okay.
 3
              THE COURT: Otherwise, that's okay. Oh, no. There
 4
 5
     are two minor ones. On page 8 there's a squabble about whether
     the FBI is responsible for transliterating improperly, and I
 7
     think that's not necessary. So that's the last sentence on the
     first run-over paragraph with the footnote. It goes out. And
 8
 9
     it happens again at the bottom of the -- actually, it's the
10
     last sentence of the page, "Based on information, database..."
11
              MS. CONRAD: Last -- got it.
12
              THE COURT: Okay? So that's just a squabble about
13
     spelling.
14
              MS. CONRAD: And the first one, just to make sure I'm
     on the same page, literally, "importantly"? Begins with the
15
     sentence, "Importantly, the memorandum including" --
16
              THE COURT: Correct. Correct.
17
18
              MS. CONRAD: Sure. I might need a moment or two to
19
    make those redactions.
20
              THE COURT: Okay.
21
              Next?
22
              MR. FICK: Just as a matter of concern about some
     ongoing, I guess, leaks, quote/unquote, you might say, somehow
23
24
     a transcript including sort of sidebar and chambers matters of
25
     I think it was either Monday's proceeding wound up on the
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1
     Internet which became, among other things, a Boston Globe story
     today, again sort of beating the drum about the amount of
 2
     resources being spent on the Russian witnesses who are here and
 3
     just feeding that frenzy. So I'm not sure what, if anything,
 4
 5
     can be done to establish how that happened, but I guess we
 6
     would just ask that especially the sidebar and chambers
 7
     conference portions of any proceedings be sealed and not, you
 8
     know --
 9
              THE COURT: It was a misunderstanding by one of the
10
     reporters, that's all. One of the court reporters.
11
              MS. CONRAD: I think we still have more exhibits to
12
     discuss.
              THE COURT: This looks like 3063A and 3064A?
13
14
              MS. CONRAD: So those are documents that are in
15
     evidence that were seized from the Norfolk Street apartment.
     Both 3063 and 3064 are in evidence, and these are just
16
     translations.
17
18
              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Well, they were in evidence for
19
     limited purposes, to show that there was something found in the
20
     liability phase from --
21
              THE COURT: From a notebook.
22
              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: Correct.
23
              MS. CONRAD: And Tamerlan's fingerprints were on these
24
     items.
              MS. CLARKE: There was one --
25
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1
              THE COURT: Well, I think they can be shown to be what
     the thing is. I mean, it's not offered for the truth that
 2
     they're things.
 3
              MS. CONRAD: No, it's what he wrote.
 4
 5
              MR. CHAKRAVARTY: It's what someone wrote.
 6
              MS. CONRAD: Well, one can infer from his fingerprints
 7
     that he wrote it. So I'm sorry, those are --
 8
              THE COURT: Yes.
 9
              MS. CONRAD: Including the translations? They're in
    Russian.
10
11
              MR. FICK: The government has had those for weeks.
12
    Again, we would ask for any objections.
13
              THE COURT: Fine. We've been over the admission by
14
    party opponent. That's not coming in.
15
              MS. CONRAD: May I just be informed of the basis for
     that? Previously I think it was first the government said --
16
              THE COURT: It's not an admission by a party opponent.
17
              MS. CONRAD: Well, under Kattar it is.
18
19
              THE COURT: No, it's not.
20
              MS. CONRAD: But if the rules of evidence don't apply.
              THE COURT: What's the next issue? I have 3235A,
21
22
    parents of 3236 --
23
              MS. CONRAD: Yeah, I don't think I'm going to offer
24
     the fact that -- the substance of those reports.
25
              THE COURT: Those are the 302s.
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1
              MS. CONRAD: Right. Just the fact that they were
 2
     interviewed, which if I have a moment to check may be
 3
     actually --
              THE COURT: It's printed in the narrative, I think you
 4
 5
    have.
 6
              MS. CONRAD: Right. I think it's in there. So if we
 7
     get it in that way, then we won't be putting it in this way.
 8
              MR. WEINREB: Then I think one additional thing was
 9
     just added, which is a Matanov 302.
10
              MS. CONRAD: There are two Matanov 302s.
11
              MR. WEINREB: Two Matanov 302s.
              MS. CONRAD: I think the earlier Matanov 302 the
12
13
     government had and addressed. I just -- we thought we might do
14
     those later, but I think we might do them now.
15
              THE COURT: Yeah. Is he available?
              MR. FICK: So his counsel had previously told us that
16
     he would invoke the Fifth Amendment. I actually called him
17
     this morning to inquire again and I'm waiting to hear back just
18
19
     to confirm that that is still his state of mind.
20
              THE COURT: I have to hear the answer to that.
21
              MS. CONRAD: Well, he is being, as the Court probably
22
     knows -- being prosecuted in this court.
23
              THE COURT: I know.
24
              MS. CONRAD: The circumstances -- his current
25
     circumstances are a little unclear because these 302s say
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1
     pursuant to a plea agreement he was debriefed. As I've checked
     the docket, I'm unaware of any plea agreement that he has.
 2
              THE COURT: Well --
 3
              MS. CONRAD: So, you know --
 4
              THE COURT: At any rate, we have to solve whether he's
 5
 6
     unavailable or not. Sometimes people with plea agreements do
 7
     testify at the behest of the government.
 8
              MS. CONRAD: Not for the defense, generally.
 9
              THE COURT: Well, it would be an interesting question
10
     whether they can pick and choose, so ...
11
              MS. CONRAD: Well, it would be helpful if the
12
     government could shed some light on what the circumstances are
13
     and whether, in fact, there is a plea agreement.
14
              THE COURT: Now, if he is unavailable, are there two
     302s?
15
16
              MS. CONRAD: Yes.
              THE COURT: There's a brief one that I saw just this
17
18
    morning.
19
              MS. CONRAD: I sent one this morning. There was one
20
     that was previously marked and identified --
21
              THE COURT: Was it the day before?
22
              MS. CONRAD: No, it's in March, I believe. I have
23
     that.
24
              MR. WEINREB: Your Honor, if he's unavailable how can
25
     the jury possibly be -- I mean, it will be an incredibly
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lengthy sideshow to try to convince the jury not to believe a word he says because of his prior convictions. He's given seven, maybe, statements over time. He never says the same thing twice. Are we really going to read every single one of those? THE COURT: Well, I want to take it one step at a time. Let's find out whether he's available or not. If he's available, there's no need to consider them at all. If he's unavailable, we'll consider whether they should be -- so they can't be done now anyway. MS. CONRAD: But can I mention one thing? If he were a live witness and he made seven different statements, the government would be perfectly within its rights to introduce those other statements and wouldn't say he can't testify --THE COURT: And cross-examine. But anyway, so that will have to be deferred. MS. CLARKE: Two, just sort of housekeeping matters, Judge, I think none of us really were aware that the Court had granted the discovery portion of the CT scan issue. THE COURT: Right. Right. MS. CLARKE: So when we found that out, we brought the CT scans that we have and provided them this morning so the Court doesn't need to go forward with work. THE COURT: All right. MS. CLARKE: I hadn't been aware of it and I don't

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1
     think the government --
              THE COURT: Because I think it was, well --
 2
              MR. WEINREB: We'll check with --
 3
              THE COURT: -- an artifact of the sealing process, I
 4
 5
     think.
 6
              MR. WEINREB: Judge, we appreciate the defense doing
 7
     that. We'll check with Beth Israel and make sure we've got it
     all. If it's true, then there is no need for --
 8
 9
              MS. CLARKE: If you have something different than what
10
     we have, you might let us know.
11
              MR. WEINREB: We will. We'll share it with you.
              MS. CLARKE: The other thing is the bracelets on the
12
13
     witnesses, your Honor. Mr. Chakravarty told the Court a little
14
     earlier they're going to try to get them off. If they can't,
15
     we're going to have to ask the Court to assist us in getting
     them off for purposes of the testimony, just to let you know.
16
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
17
              MS. CONRAD: Just in terms of immediate timing, I've
18
19
     got Mr. Lipson -- finishing out Mr. Lipson on direct. I do
20
     need a few minutes to make the redactions before Ms. Petri goes
     on and also to confer with Mr. Weinreb. So I know we don't
21
22
     want to keep the jury waiting but I need a few minutes.
23
              THE COURT: I understand.
24
              MS. CLARKE: But she can read before we admit the
25
     document, right?
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MS. CONRAD: So in other words -- the question is:
 1
 2
     What is she reading?
 3
              MS. CLARKE: Sure. Judge, and one final housekeeping.
     If Professor Reynolds pulls from today, we're going to have
 4
     some witness issues, just to let you know.
 5
 6
              THE COURT: Okay.
              (The proceedings adjourned at 10:03 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE I, Marcia G. Patrisso, RMR, CRR, Official Reporter of the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript constitutes, to the best of my skill and ability, a true and accurate transcription of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of Criminal Action No. 13-10200-GAO, United States of America v. Dzhokhar A. Tsarnaev. /s/ Marcia G. Patrisso MARCIA G. PATRISSO, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter Date: 2/1/16